gives a history of the fisheries question from colotimes, when all British-American colonies shared the coast fishing rights in common, down to March 8, 1897, when the Retaliatory bill was passed, It then narrates the appointment of the Fisheries Commission by the President without consulting or informing the Senate; details the work of the commission, and criticises the President for not calling upon the Senate for its advise and consent. Over twenty printed pages are given up to a discussio of the treaty provisions, of which the following is a summary and conclusion:

summary and concusion:

First.—The United States recognize as British territory and rendunce forever, all claim of independent right in all the great bays along the British
North American coasts, named in the treaty, and
admit that all such bays form a part of and are
within British territorial sovereignty and jurisdicand-Of the few of such great bays that are

left to be visited by American fishermen, the larger part are understood to be valueless, and some of them are subject to French fisheryrights older than our own if they are British bays.

Third—If bay fishing is not profitable now it may

Fourth—Whether profitable or not, the United States ought not to give up, apon any consideration whatever, the right of its vessels of every character to visit and carry on business in any part of the public seas.

Fifth—The treaty surrenders the claim and right

Fifth—The treaty surrenders the claim and right of the United States, which has been acted upon and exercised for now more than a century, of its vessels engaged in fishing or other occupations to visit and carry on their business in these great bays, and the principle of which claim and right has once been solemnly decided against Great British by a tribunal organised under a treaty with that Government.

Sixth—The new area of delimitation described in the treaty greatly increases the danger of our fishermen unintentionally invading prohibited waters, and thereby exposing them to seizures and penal-

and thereby exposing them to seizures and penal-

and thereby exposing them to seizures and penaltics.

Seventh—The treaty, by its fifth article, renounces any right of the United States in any bay,
&c., however large, that "cannot be reached from
the sea without passing within the three marine
miles mentioned in article I of the convention of
Oct. 20, 1818," thus excluding vessels of the
United States from all waters, however extensive,
and the distance between whose headlands is,
however great, the sailing channel to which may
happen to be within three miles of the shore,
Eight—The treaty is a complete surrender of
any claim of a right now existing, either under
the treaty of 1783, the treaty of 1818, the axis of
Congress and the British orders in council of 1830
or the twenty-nint article of the treaty of 1871,
for vessels of the United States engaged in fishing
anywhere on the high seas, and even having a commercial character also, to enter any port of British
North America for any commercial purpose whatever, and puts in the place of these clear rights
whose, in respect of British deshing, vessels, exists in
the United States to the fullest extent, greatly restricted and conditional rights, as arising solely
from a present grant of Great Britain.
Ninth—It blinds the United States to be content
with whatever is given by this treaty as the full
measure of its rights, and to be content with the

with whatever is given by this treaty as the full measure of its rights, and to be content with it forever, or until greater hospitality and freedom of intercourse can be obtained by further concessions or considerations on our part.

Tenth—In the face of all this it leaves British
North American fishing vessels possessed of all
commercial rights in all the ports and waters of the

Commercia; rights in all the potts and waters of the United States.

Eleventh—Whatever privileges of commerce, hospitality, or humanity are thus provided for in the treaty are to be cotained only upon condition that no fishing vessel of the United States shall receive any of them unless such fishing vessel shall, under regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, be branded with an official number on each bow, and that such regulations shall, before they become effectual, be communicated by Her Majesty's Government.

Twelfth—It provides that general, and even then much limited, commercial rights, and rights of transhipment, as mentioned in Article 15, shall be obtained only at the price of exempting all Cana-

muce limited, commercial rigats, and rights of transhipment, as mentioned in Article 15, shall be obtained only at the price of exempting all Canadian fishery products from our custom duties.

Thirteenth—its provisions concerning the executive and judicial treatment of American cossels and fishermen that may be seized or arrested for supposed illegal conduct are, to make the most of them, nothing other, and probably something less, than a statement of what the laws and conduct of any administration of every government professing to be civilized should adopt and exercise as an act of duty and justice.

Fourteenth—instead of diminishing sources of irritation and causes of difficulty, different interpretations and disputes, it will, the committee thinks, very largely increase them.

Various other suggestions adverse to the wisdom of ratifying this treaty might easily be made, but the committee does not think it necessary to go into them.

THE MINORITY REPORT.

The minority of the committee hold that "in ac-The minority of the committee hold that "in accepting the paper sent to the Senate by the President as a treaty, and by referring the same to its pommittee, the Senate has virtually waived any informality, if there was any, in the negotiation and signing of the inarrument; that the whole duty of the committee was to consider and report upon the merits of the treaty; that it is better for our country that the treaty should be ratified, and they are equally convinced that the entire class of our people who are actively engaged in our North Atlantic fishing industry will be benefited by its ratification."

The minority then enters upon a historical and argumentative consideration of the fishery question from the treaty of 1818 and gives a general statement of the situation, which has resulted from the maunderstanding as to the true meaning of the treaty of 1818. It refers to the efforts of our diplomats to compose the troublesome questions growing out of article 1 of the treaty of 1818 and says:

rrowing out of article 1 of the treaty of 1818 and says:

"Instead of a nearer approach to such an understanding as to a true and mutually acceptable construction of the first article of the treaty, a wider divergence of opinion and a more determined contention nave characterized the diplomacy of both the treaty powers. We seem now to have reached a point where we must seek to allay the growing bitterness of these differences by a friendly, sincere and mutually respectful consideration of the positions assumed by each government, or clar we must enforce our views by varorous measures obre tailation."

"The undersigned believe that the interpretation of that treaty, watch has led to its re-formation in the treaty now before the Senate, is far in advance of anything that any American diplomat has officially demanded of the British Government, and will lead to a full and amicately adjustment of all troubles of the sort that have heretofore arisen, and that it will open the way for a flueral and neighbority agreement as to such difference as may arise hereafter, both on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasta."

neighboriy agreement as to such differences as may arise hereafter, both on the Atlantic and Pacific Cosata."

The report declares, that measures of hostility, either commercial or actual, are not preferable to the treaty before the Senate, and say that in the negotiation of the treaty the President has only performed a plain duty in the interests of all the people of the United States, and that to the Senate is left the responsibility.

"The undersigned." it says, "do not find it necessary to answer in detail the various objections ursed in committee by the Senators opposed to the ratification of this treaty, because no amendment was offered to indicate that the treaty could be so improved as to gain the support of any member of the majority of the committee."

The minority declares that the protocol to the treaty is an honorable and friendly overture of the British Government and should be allowed to develop by actual experience whether this treaty will be beneficial to our fisheries and commerce.

"By the delimitation fixed in this treaty we yield nothing that is of any value to our fishermen," concludes the minority. "What we yield softwale to be British Provinces as a means of conducting their local Governments. The treaty is a just and fair settlement. There is no fault in the manner of its negotiation, and the President has Bot in any way exceeded his constitutional powers or withheid any courtesy due to the Senate in respect of the agents selected by him to conduct the negotiation or in the time or place of negotiating or concluding the treaty.

ORIG NOMINATIONS AND THE TARIPP BILL. Aside from personal regret at the defeat of Mr. Beriah Wilkins, who has many warm friends on both sides of the House, the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee are jubilant over the results of the recent Congressional nominations in Ohio. Said a leading member of the

amittee to a World correspondent to-day: committee to a World correspondent to-day:

"It has been a remarkable victory for tariff reform all along the line. We have received news to-day of the nomination of Capt. Owens to succeed Mr. Wikins after a bitter fight in which a candidate from every county in the district took part. Forty-eight ballots were cast before the dead-look could be broken, but tariff reform won at last. Owens was hardly considered a possible candidate, but se was sound on the tariff question and the

THAT FISHERIES TREATY.

Was enough. Mr. Wilkins is strongly opposed to the free-wool clause of the Mills bill, and has not beed figured upon as favoring the bill as a whole or as likely to support to the second as an enthusiastic supporter of the bill. He has a strong hold upon the people of the Fourth Congressional District, and was elected to the House by a majority of more than 6,000. They have plenty of wool in his district, but, wool or no wool, he declared himself for the bill and has just been renominated by acclamation.

"The most striking instance of all, however, is found in the case of Mr. Outhwaite, who represents the President Did Not Compared the Mills bill, and has been regarded as a sort of wool stronghold in which no one dare speak of free wool. Mr. Outhwaite, who represents the Fisheries in the Thirreenth District. This section embraces the Brace in the Thirreent District. This section embraces the Brace in the Thirreent District. This section embraces the Brace in the Thirreent District. This section embraces the Brace in the Thirreent District. This section embraces the Brace in the Thirreent District. This section embraces the Brace in the Thirreent District. This section embraces the Brace in the Thirreent District. The majority of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on the Fisheries treaty are made public today. The majority, or Republican, report, as hereofore published, is adverse to ratification. It is dest policy, to reviewing the subject from a very different standpolic. ts best policy, to reviewing the subject from a very

THINES THE TABIFF BILL WILL PASS. "I have no doubt," said Congressman Wm. L. Scott to a World correspondent to-night, "that the Mills bill will pass the House, after having beer slightly amended, perhaps. We shall have 168
Democrats, I think, on the floor when the time
comes for a division on the question as to whether
we shall have any tariff reduction or not. The
genuine Democrats who find themselves scattered
along the dividing line will know which way to
move. It will be a severe test, but, if they are
Democrats, they will not failer. Of course, we
shall have to contend in this issue, as in every other,
with men who are looking out for themselves.
There will be a few who desire re-election in
whose districts a big nutureg interest, for instance,
may mean the five or six hundred votes necessary to return the member to Congress. If he fails
in the courage of his convictions he is apt to vote as
though the welfare of the nutureg industry were
of greater importance than that of the whole
country. Last night's caucus goes far to convince
me that the bill will eventually pass. The meeting
demonstrated the fact that the measure has gained
many friends since the debate began."

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL IN THE SENATE. alightly amended, perhaps. We shall have 168

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL IN THE SENATE. The Senate Committee on Commerce took up the River and Harbor bill to-day and informally discussed a plan of procedure. Thirty or forty members of the House have asked to be heard in advocacy of appropriations which they failed to get in the House. It was also made known that delegations from many cities had asked for hearings. It was determined not to grant any hearings either to congressions of the least to the control of to Congressmen or delegations, except to the or two delegations for which arrangements already been made.

TO PROHIBIT COMBINATIONS ON PATENTS. Senator Teller to-day introduced a joint resoluion declaring that all patents granted are for the active use of the public, subject to the rights of the nventor, discoverer or assignee to receive the

nventor, discoverer or assignee to receive the consideration for the use thereof, and must be put into active use. Failure to put any patent into actual use within five years from the date of issue shall be held to be an abandonment of it, and thereafter the thing patented shall be public property and the patent tipso faclo void.

All persons and corporations are forbidden to enter into any combination or stipulation to control prices or production when the arricles produced or process used is either wholly or partially covered by, or the result of, the issue, ownership or control of United States patents. Violation of these provisions is made punishable by a fine of not less than \$1,000 and not more than \$10,000, and by imprisonment for not less than \$10,000, and by imprisonment for not less than summer than \$10,000, and by imprisonment for not less than as months. by imprisonment for not less than six months. A PROPOSED TRUST-KILLER

Mr. Springer's proposed amendment to the Tariff bill in reference to Trusts is based on section 4, 228 Revised Statutes, where similar power is granted, and is as follows:

Revised Statutes, where similar power is granted, and is as follows:

Upon satisfactory proof being given to the President that persons, firms or corporations engaged in mining, manufacturing or producing in this country any articles of merchandies which, if imported from foreign countries, would be subject to any customs duty or impost have sutered into any agreement, combination or Trust for the purpose of regulating or controlling the production or prices of such articles of merchandies, the President's shall be admitted free of duty to take effect from the time fixed in the President's proclamation and to continue so long as such agreement, combination or Trust time fixed in the President's proclamation and to continue so long as such agreement, combination or Trust may continue and no longer: the time of discontinuence by given the production of proclamation or production of the production of t

THE BAILWAY MAIL-SERVICE VACANCY. There is likely to be quite a scramble for the vasancy in the office of General Superintendent of the Railway Mail-Service caused by the resignation of T. E. Nash. The place pays a good salary and brings the incumbent into familiar intercourse with the most inducatial members of both Houses of Congress. The patronage of the office, which may be largely controlled by a Superintendent possessing the confidence of the Postmaster-General, is enormous, and covers every section of the United States. In the department it is thought likely that Col. West, at present Chief Post-Office Inspector, will probably be promoted to the wacancy. Appointment would be strictly in line with the civil-service principles upon which Mr. Dickinson has thus far regulated the changes made in the department. It is also said that Mr. Wright, present disbursing officer, will take Col. West; place. Mr. Haggerty, now Chief Clerk to the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, who was formerly a Division Superintendent; in the Railway Mail-Service, is also spoken of in connection with the vacant superintendency.

WASHINGTON NEWS IN BEIEF. T. E. Nash. The place pays a good salary an

WASHINGTON NEWS IN BRIEF. Maurice J. Power has been here for the last twenty-four hours and the word was passed that he had come to induce two or three of the Demo cratic Representatives to array themselves against the Mills bill. It turned out, however, that his mission was to see what could be done in the way of providing Federal appointments for some party workers thrown out by certain changes in the District-Attorney's office in New York.

The President has decided to appoint Thomas F. Miller Judge of the Police Court of the District of Columbia, vice William B. Snell, of Maine, whose term expires on the 16th inst.

secretary Fairchild to-day approved the design of the new twenty-dollar silver certificates and the notes will soon be put into circulation. The design includes a fine portrait of ex-Secretary Manning. The bond of Mr. Frank A. Branigan as Disbursing Clerk of the Department of Justice was approved by the Secretary of the Treasury to-day and he at once entered upon the discharge of his duties.

"Tragedlan" O'Conor Sued.

The entire troups which fast week supported James Owen O'Conor, the "tragedian," at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, headed by Miss Josie Villars, the leading lady, gathered in the office of

Villars, the leading lady, gathered in the office of Biake & Sullivan yeaterday afternoon. Miss Villars was reinforced by Walter Stevens. Edward Barry, John H. Newman, Lyndon Clark and Richard Griffin. The "tragedian," it appears, falled to pay the salaries of his troube, amounting in all to \$250, though he promised to do so.

The actors said O'Conor was willing enough to pay them, but his newly-made wife, who seemed to have enuire control of his actions, refused to allow him to discharge the debt. The troupe pooled issues and instituted a suit to recover the amount. The papers in the suit were served on O'Conor at the Allman House, where he is stopping. The sait will be tried before Judge Clancey in the Second District Court, probably on the 18th inst.

Secretary Fairchild to Visit Brooklyn. Secretary of the Treasury Fairchild has writte to the Brooklyn Democratic Club accepting its invitation to be present at the dinner on Saturday, May 19, and announcing his intention to review the situation of public affairs. The letter of invitation was sent on May 4. The club requested Mr. Fair-child to review affairs, political and financial, and the Secretary consented. The letter of invitation to Mr. Fairchild was signed by a number of the formulant. Interesting the control of the contro to al. Farchid was signed by a number of the prominent Democratic politicians in the city, including the following: David A. Hoody, Edward M. Shepard, John B. Noyes, Harrington Putnam, Paul H. Kretzsonmar, Francis H. Page, Alfred C. Chapin, Alexander E. Orr, William M. Cole, William B. Leonard, John A. Quintard, Daniel Chaunosy, Joseph C. Hendrix, John Condon, Charles H. Hall, D. D., James W. Ridgway and others.

Round About Town.

A rabid dog was shot by Policeman Corey at One Hun-dred and visth street and Ninth avenue yesterday. Bishop Warren, of Denver, Col., addressed a large sudience in the Metropulitan Opera-House last night on "Missions in China." William Halms, of No. 424 Fast Thirteenth street, had his laft arm out off by a circular saw in Erick's box fac-tory, No. 319 East Eleventh street, resterdsy.

A child of Alfred W. Fisher, of IT School street, York-ers, died of smallpox yesterday. The child had been til for two weeks and it was suppused that she was suffering with messles until a few hours before death. The dead body of a man was found in the North River, it Yonkers, yesterday. It is supposed to be that of David Toumpson, a bricklayer, who was employed at that 7, new Aqueduot, and who disappeared several recks ago.

weeks ago.

At a meeting of the Joint Line Executive Committee which consists of the Central Trame Association and the trunk line, held in Commissioner Flak's office yearday, a 10 per cent. reduction of rate of sattle was decided upon.

At a meeting of the German-American Ciub of the Tenth Associaty Pistrict, Wednesday night, a vote of thanks was voted to Alderman thenry Von Mindea, of thanks was voted to Alderman thenry Von Mindea, of that district, for his support of the position assumed by Mayor Heeritt in regard to the American flag being the unity one allowed as the Oky Halls.

cian and specialist, Dr. William A. Hammond, lot on which the building stands is described technically as 36,7x100, and Mr. Depew gave \$125,000 for it. The house is of red brick, with stone facings, and presents a very artistic appearance. The windows are of stained glass, the vestibule is extraordinarily large, and the door bell is in good order. There is a large bay window on the second floor, and from the general appearance there is nothing to indicate that it is not a perfectly proper place for a railroad man to live in. As far as could be learned the neighbors did not object to his moving into the neighborhood, and if nothing happens the new owner will " fit" from his present home to the more pretentions dwelling in the fall. A World reporter found Mr. Depew in his office in the Grand Central depot yesterday, and was



ME. DEPEW'S NEW HOUSE.

44 Well, how is THE WORLD?" " Five years old and growing every day."

" Ha! Are you a humorist ?" "No, far from it. I have been sent up to see if you have really purchased a new house. "Well, now, you have toucked me upon a congenial and expensive subject."

" A \$125,000 subject?" "Yes, yes; but to run up debt and borrow money s one of the chief ends of man. " "Did you have to borrow money to make the

" No: the owner was an old friend of mine and we fixed it. But about the house. I have purchased Dr. William A. Hammond's house, and the funplest part of it is, I have purchased it for friends

"Then you do not propose to live there your self ?"

"Oh, yes. I shall occupy a small portion of it. but most of the rooms will be given up to those who come to see me. The truth about the matter is that I have so many people who want to see me, that I find my old home too small for their needs. the first floor—a parlor, a library and a dining-room. Now, when you have three men in the parlor, two in the library, four are dining with you and several are in the hall and none of them want to be seen by the others, it places me in a terrible predicament. I have remained awake nights thinking how I could fix matters. I have thought of secret passages and underground avenues, but no good. I was simply compelled to buy a new house to accommodate my friends."

" It is fair to presume that you are pleased with your new house, and that it has all modern con-

"That is it. I was just getting at it. This house is a double one. That is, there are rooms on both sides of the hall. On the left as you go in is an office; that is, it was used as an offi Hammond, and I am going to keep it for the same purpose for a reason I will tell you later on. On the other side of the hall is a large waiting-room; back of that a consulting-room; next comes a square room-we will call that the star chemberand back of that is the room I glory in. It is the operating-room. The rest of the house I have presumptuously, perhaps, reserved for my domesic purposes, but all of these five rooms I give up cheerfully to these friends of mine. Now do you begin to see what my scheme is? I can give up one room to politicians, another to pass flends, another to solicitors for books-subscriptions and other worthy objects, another to newspaper men, and then the operating-room-On, I am so glad there is an operating-room. Do you know, and here Mr. Depew became very confidential, "do you know that Dr. Hammond has left all his surgical instruments there, and although I am not very much of an expert in that line, I think I will do. It does not look much like the operating-rooms in some of the casties that stood during the Spanisa Inquisi-tion, but it will do. I tell you that operating-room is a great attraction." Here the msn who may be made President in spite of himself relapsed into a study. The reporter waited several minutes and then asked.

made President in spite of himself relapsed into a study. The reporter waited several minutes and then asked:

"You were going to say something about the office on the left of the hall?"

Mr. Depew relinquished the subject of his meditations with a knowing smile and said: "Yes, I remember. I never forget suyising," with emphasis. "You see where I am now my den is on the third floor, and every time a men calls to see if I will accept the presidence, I have to go down and up again, and this in the course of a day makes considerable work. Now this effice is on the first floor, and I can have my caller shown right in and it will be a great saving of energy. But there is another reason why I keep this place as an officet Dr. Hammond, according to his books, has me. some curious people. Weil, so have I; I meet every day some of the mest curious people. I can't begin to understand them, and as Dr. Hammond was so successful in this office in additional to be the left of the people I have call on me. But let us return to our mutton. There is another great advantage about this nouse. Dr. Hammond had a large practice, and as he did not want his patients to be running into each other he had a passage built nellow and out into the rear. This I consider a great thing. You don't see why? Well, I will tell you. When a County Democracy man comes in to see me by the front door I can send the Tammany Hall man, who is in the room with me, out by the back way and neither of them will be any the wiser; and again, when I have two offers of the Presidency that come too close together I can did, I do not know which I like best, the rear passage or the operating-room. A house could not be built to suit me better."

age or the operating-room. A house could not be built to suit me better."

The bay window on the second floor is very odd in shape, and to referring to it Mr. Denew said: "That is another advantage which I considered when I purchased the property. It will be a splendid place from which to witness a torchight procession."

"Or you could make a speech from the window in a pinch, could you not?"
"Well, yes, perhaps I might if any one would listen to me."
Then Mr. Depew started off on a sort of a solito-Then Mr. Depew started off on a sort of a solitor our, for this matter of making a speech brought up new thoughts. It was so hard to alway, be ready to get up and talk about something. Political times were coming, and something akin to politics would, of course, be the project talag to talk about. Dr. Hammond had seen some queer things there, some freaks, some cranks and other oursons phases of life. Might is not be possible

Her Withdrawal from "Nadjy" Was All es

that the wails might develop some queer doings that would fit some politicians? Yes, barely pos-sible, and this may come out some day from Mr. Depew across the dinner table. ... When did you say you would move into your new residence?"

Depew scross the dinner table.

"When did you say you would move into your new residence?"

"I did not say, but it will probably be some time during the fail."

"Then you will not have your carpets down before the Republican Convention at Chicago?"

"No, but that won't make any difference. Carpets are put down with rods, now, and are easily taken up if necessary."

"You will not, of course, lay in a year's supply of coal when you move in this fail?"

"Not a whole year's supply. Only enough to last until March. Coal is usually cheaper then."

As the reporter was about to go Mr. Depew said he would take it as an especial favor if This Wonth owned announce that he would live in his old house on West Forty-fifth street until further notice, and that he would be at his office in the Grand Central Depot every day except Sunday. "These friends of mine will see me, peonie will make applications for passes and solicitors will praise their books, and I do not want to give them any unneccessary trouble; but just wait until I get into my new bonne, with its rear passage, and its operating room"

"A gentleman to see you, sir, ' interrupted a clerk at the fearent seems."

"A gentleman to see you, sir, 'interrupted a clerk at the door, and The World reporter left.

THE TELEPHONE COMPANY YIELDS. Rachester Citizens Victorious - The Wires Will Go Under Ground, Too.

ISPECIAL TO THE WORLD, B. Parker, resident director at Buffalo of the Bell Telephone Company, of Boaton, left this city for Buffalo, bearing with him a document, signed by the proper sity officials, which settles finally the great telephone strike of Rochester citizens. The document only needs the signatures of the Buffalo company's President, which will be affixed to-morrow. The telephone strike, as it was termed, has become famous throughout the country. In October, 1886, members of the Rochester Telephone Exchange were informed

country. In October, 1886, members of the Rochester Telephone Exchange were informed that the remial system in vogue would be abolished and a rate of so much per 100 and 1,000 messages would be introduced. The increase varied from 5t o 40 per cent over the old rates, and an indignation meeting was held, and the subscribers unanimously resolved to discontinue the use of the telephone. When the factory whisties announced the noon hour of Nov. 20, 250 telephones were hung up, and of that number not a dozen have been used muce.

Then began a warfare. The company instituted soveral suits against subscribers for remials on contracts which were not up Nov. 90, 1885. The People's Association attorney defended each suit and procured an ordinance from the City Conneil condemning the poles and wires of the company and revoking all public privileges granted it. A suit to declare the company a public nuisance on account of the obstructions to streets by its poles and wires of the company and revoking all public privileges granted it. A suit to declare the company a public nuisance on account of the obstructions to streets by its poles and wires of the company and revoking all public privileges granted it. A suit to declare the company a public nuisance on account of the obstructions to streets by its poles and wires of the Conneil and the Australian and a second through the Attorney-General and an indictment found by the Grand Jury to this effect last January is still pending against it. At last the parent corporation at Boston ordered a trace, and Col. Parker was sent to Rochester to begin negotiations. The Law Committee of the City Council at last took the matter in hand and at a meeting of the Council held three weeks ago isst Tresday the present agreement, which has been accepted by both sides, was approved. Its main features are that a flat rate shall be made as follows: For business stations on aingle lines, \$45 per year; on combination lines, \$40, w.th milesga at the rate per mile of \$20 per annum beyond one mile exc

Other is all and seen and the city of Roohester.

The company also agrees to place a half mile of the wires under ground within one year and to lave all its wires now on poles in the business streets of the city placed under ground within five cars. The telephone subscribers have gained heir point, and a jubilee mass-meeting will problem in the best seen as the company of the point and a jubilee mass-meeting will problem in the later and the company of ably be held here soon.

RAILROADS AND THE PUBLIC.

President Strong, of the Atchison, Talks

About Their Relations. TOPSKA, Kan., May 12. - The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company was held here to-day. More than two-thirds of the stock was present. All the directors were re-elected unanimously, as follows: Wm. B. Strong, L T. Burr, B. P. Cheney, C. R. Codman, C. K. Holliday, A. W. Nickerson, E. R. Purcell, Warren Sawyer, George Scaley, L. Severy, George O. Shattuck, Alden Speare and W. F. Wharton. The following were elected general officers of the company: Wm. B. Strong, President; C. W. Smith, First Vice-President; A. A. Robinson, Second Vice-President; J. F. Goddard, Third Vice-President; George R. Peck, General Solicitor; George W. McCreary, General Counsel; E. Wider, Secretary and Treasurer; Geo. L. Goodwin, Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer; John P. Whitehead, Comptroller and General Auditor, and Alfred A. Glassier, Transfer

Agent.
The annual report was presented and approved.

The annual report was presented and approved. President Strong delivered an address to the stock-nolders, in which he discussed, among other things, the relation of the company to its employees, the public and other railroads.

In referring to the recent strikes on Western roads, and the evident deaire of the companies to protect themselves, he said he wished the time might come when railroad companies would act upon the principle that they are not entirely rivals, but servants of a common master, the public. "I deny the right of a railroad company," he said. "as I do that of a labor organization, to punish the public for the sake of punishing a rival or advancing its own interest." Speaking of the strike which was inaugurated on the system of the Alchison, Topeka and Sants F6, and which was amicably settled, President Strong said:

It is a contons illustration of the unnatural condition

son, Topeka and Santa Fé, and which was amicably sottled, President Strong said:

It is a curious illustration of the unnatural condition into which our industrial relations have fallen, that the engineers and iremes who stoopped work were, in almost every case, at heart faithful and loyal friends of the company, and yet, so strong were they devoted to the organization of which they were members that they engaged, though unwillingty, in a movement which inflicted very heary loss that public, or the strong search of the company and great inconvenience refer to the public, or the strong search of the company and great of the company and great inconvenience refer to the public, or they any memorical for refer to one protection. They suggest, with starting emphasis, the idea which I have already mentioned, they great responsibility which rests upon those to whom are intrusted interests other than their own. A demarques is as bad in one place as in another—wherever he is in does harm; but in my judgment the interests of the singleners and of the companies they serve, as well as those of the public, who are primarily most concerned, have been and will be promoted by maintaining the organization and following the just, fair and conservative policy which has generaally characterized the order.

Resolutions were adopted extending the thanks of the stockholders to President Strong for the able and successful manner in which he has managed the affairs of the company, hopping that the company might long have the benefit of his wise and skilful manawement. The directors leave tomorrow for the West on their annual tour via the Atchison system.

The Ex-Convict Who Went to Church William Williams, an ex-convict, was in Jefferson Market yesterday charged by Detectives Handy and Fogarty with stealing a vase from Dr. Hough-East Twenty-ninth street. Nine months ago Will-iams was in the nabit of attending Dr. Houghton's church, and when the vase was stolen Williams ols appeared. He was arrested near Trinity Church. He was remanded back to the Central Office until to-day. ton's Little Caurch Around the Corner, at No. 1

To Improve the signal Service. Lieut. B. M. Purssell arrived from Washington vesterday and assumed general supervision of the Signal-Serv ce stations in this district. Lieutenant of the Signal Service is a new office and is intended to increase the efficiency of the service. The officer also takes charge of the line receipts from the military ielegraph. Lieut. Purasell has re-cently had supervision of the building of a tele-graph line to Potst Jupiter, Fla. Sergt. Dunne will continue in charge of the local station.

Queries and Answers. Who puts me into cold, cold print, With red-bot ads, that bring a mint Of coin from pairons without stint? WORLD paper! The Situation Seeker:

Who takes my little 3-line " Want" And spreads it 'till from some trade-haunt Comes work that staves off hunger gaont? WORLD paper! The General Public:

Who gives the most of daily news, The beat of editorial views, And funny screeds to kill "the blues?" Would paper!

MISS MARTINOT STAMPS HER FOOT.

Account of Manager Barker. In a light gray skirt, a vest of soru silk, a tightfitting searlet jacket and a cardinal French chip nat that gave her a very chic appearance, Miss Sadle Martinot received a World reporter at her notel yesterday. He had sailed to obtain her version of the trouble that has resulted in her withdrawing from the cast of "Nadjy," which is to be produced for the first time at the Casino next

Monday night. " I simply resigned because I could not agree with Mr. Richard Barker, the new stage manager from London, as to now the part was to be played," said Mass Martinot, sampling ser loot. 'He wanted me to play the part on the style of a London concert hall singer—the Savoy Theatre style—and I reduced. I wanted to uc it in my own way, and there was a clash, and as I consider my intelligence superior to Mr. Barker's I concluded to resign."

sign."

"Did not Mr. Aronson have something to say ?"

"Oh! he, poor man, is nearly crazy. He can do nothing with Barker and he had to let things take their course. You see, Mr. Barker is nere representing the owners of the opera, and every one must bow to him. Just think," said Miss Martinot, in a confidential way, "he wanted to make me simply a taking figure and I wouldn't have it. Would you, if you were me?

"Do you know, he kept ha rehearang six hours every day, with fitteen minutes for lunch. On Monday morning I went to the Casino worn out and tired. He regain his old tricks of telling me how to stand and how to walk. I became nervous with his fussing and I feinted in his arms."

with his fussing and if sinted in his arms."

The reporter was about to say "fortunate Barker," shet thoughtit wise to hold his peace.

'Well." went on Miss Martinot, "Mr. Aronson ker, "sbut thought it wise to hold his peace.

'Well." went on Miss Martinot, "Mr. Aronson sent for a physician and I was taken home. The next day—Tuesday—Mr. Aronson called and implored me to return. I consented, but Barker's wars were more brutal than ever, and I told Mr. Aronson I would have to resign, and I did."

'What are you golfing to do with the dresses you bought for your part?"

'Oh, I'l keep them. Mr. Aronson has been here to buy them, but I have something clast to do besides going to Paris to buy dresses to bring the

pesides going to Paris to buy dresses to bring to New York to sell."

besides going to Paris to buy dresses to bring to New York to sell."

"What do you intend doing?"

"I don't know yet, but the first thing I must do will be to write my friends and tell them what I have done so that they will not be bringing flowers to the Casino on the opening night. Still I dere say they will read all about it in THE WORLD and that will be better than If I were to write them."

Mr. Barker, when asked his side of the story, said: "I was to have the sole direction of the re-bearmais, and because I close to assert that right Miss Martinot saw fit to resign. If every one was to have a say in the rehearwais, chose would result and the opera would be brought out about Judgment Day."

Marie Jamen will take the part thrown up by

Marie Jansen will take the part thrown up by Miss Martinot. IN THE AMUSEMENT WORLD.

Matters of Interest to Theatre-Goers and the Public Generally. The first performance of "Napoleon," with Ernst

Possart in the title role, will be given this evening at the Thaila Theatre. Pauline Hall is said to be quite til at her restdence in this city, and has been in consequence inable to fill her Baltimore engagement.

The 100th performance of "The Wife" will be celebrated this evening. A novel art tile, bearing an idealized head of The Wife, will be distributed to the lady patrons attending the performance.

Saturday evening "The Mystery of a Hanson Cab " will end its career at the Academy of Music. Since its first presentation on Monday evening last the play has been altered and in some respects bet-tered; at any rate it has given greater satisfaction to the public. Herrmann, the wixard, with his latest novelties

will appear and then close his present season—the most successful he has ever had—at the Grand Opera-House on the 19th. A little later he will give a benefit for the Press Club, as recently an-nounced, and also make a grand expose of Spirit-Matt Morgan's great painting, "Christ Entering

Jerusalem." which is exhibited under the manage-ment of J. M. Hill, has, oddly enough, started the story that Mr. Hill is about to produce a new piece with this sacred title, and applications have been pouring into the Union Square Theatre for positions in the new company.

ABOVE THE MUBDERED WOMAN.

It Was There John Martins Stood and Lied About Mary Conway.

John M. Martins, who killed Mary Conway, a isreputable woman, in his rooms, at No. 20 Hamilton street, April 28, was sent back to the Tombs for trial yesterday, after a Coroner's jury had heard the story of the murder. The prisoner, short, slightly built man with a scraggy beard, sat near his counsel, nervously biting his nails during the hearing, while a delicate woman, his wife, with a babe in her arms, was among the spectators For some time the woman, on account of her hus For some time the woman, on account of her hus-band's intemperate habits, has been living with her sixter, Mrs. Siebold, of No. 101 Monroe street. A number of men testified that they saw Martin leading the woman to his room, and that he was not, as he claimed, trying to get rid of her. A black-eyed little girl, who gave her name as Julia Brenza; and her age as ten years, said she heard the acresming of the woman for help and prayers for mercy.

Policeman Major testified that Martin refused to open his room when the witness reached it, and said from the inside, "You break it open at your peril." After the door was burst open ine prisoner was seen standing astride the woman's body, which was on the floor covered by a mattress. "My wife's aronk," the prisoner said. On lifting the mattress the policeman saw that the woman's tirout had been cut. Martin's shirt was covered with blood. The case-knife with which the murder had been done was found in a corner of the room. The jury found that the prisoner had caused the woman's death. Pollogman Major testified that Martin refused to

The Division of the Police Fund. That part of the Supreme Court, Special Term, over which Justice Ingraham presides, was filled with members and ex-members of the police force yesterday. The occasion was a suit to deermine the method of distribution of the Police termine the method of distribution of the Police Pension Fund, amounting to about \$12,000, now in the sands of the Board of Turstees, which is composed of Inspectors Brines, Dilks, Steers and Supt. Murray. The smit is by the trustees, and several hundsred, contributors are made defendants. The contributors claim that there should be repaid to them the sums respectively paid by each. For the deceased contributors it was asserted that the money in the trustees hands should be paid to each in the chronological order of the deaths. Others set up that the representatives of deceased contributors should share equally in the fund. This method would give each about \$270. Decision was reserved.

The Coal Train Followed Too Close Behind.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 10.—The passenger train on the Geneva, Ithaca and Sayre road leaving here for the south at 12.50 was run into by a scor about two miles south of this station. A break in the air hose on the passenger train set the brakes and stopped the train. A brakeman ran back to fing the approaching coal train, but it was following so closely that it could not be stopped. Two coaches were teleacoped. The passengers had noticed the oncoming train, and they succeeded in jumping and saving themselves, except Mrs. Case, aged sixty-seven, who was severely injured, and a man acad about forty, who was savered, and coaches, and when awakened by the crash s, rang headlong through the window and was bruised. Engineer McGilvin, of the coal train, Jamped, basily spraining his shoulder and right arm. about two miles south of this station. A break in

The Cestumer's Wicked Husband. Mrs. Louisa Le Loupe, a costumer at the Broad

way Theatre, charged her husband, Henry, in seflerson Market yes erriay with abandonment. Nine lerson Market yea criss with abandonment. Nine months ago Le Loupe was arrested at his home, on the corner of Wooster and Houston streets, on the same charge. He was ordered to pay his wife \$3 a week. This he paid for one week, and then offered to live with her in a furnished room, to which she objected. At one time, it is a ld, she met him on the state, arripped off his cost and tore his shirt. He fied up the starts of an elevated station and took a train, leaving his garments behind.

The wife agreed to lot the husband have three weeks to prepare a home for her. Meantime he will give her \$2 a week.

Celebrating Ascension Day. Yesterday was Ascension Day and was properly

observed in the Catholic and Episcopal churches. Archbishop Corrigan celebrated mass in the chapel of the Sacred Heart Convent, Manhattanville, in of the Sacret Heart Convent, and satisfactive in the morning, and administered first communion to a number of little girls. After high mass the Arch-olshop delivered an address and administered has accrament, and in the afternoon he administered the sacrament to a number of caloren at the Church of the Exphany in Second avenue. Mass was also celebrated at the Cathedral by Archbishop Riorden, of San Francisco. the Was a Placky Girl.

ISPECIAL TO THE WORLD, I BIRMINGHAM, Conn., May 10.—John Claucy, aged nineteen, entered a farm-house at Woodaged fineteen, entered a lattin-noise at wood-bridge to-day. The only occupant was Ella Cahlil, aged fitteen years. He demanded cider, and on being retused used iosuiting language, whereopen she put him out, using a cleaver to enforce her commanis. The fellow then fited six shots at her through a window, hone of which took effect. The officers are after nim.

Visitors are welcome to inspect our STRAM CLEANING WORKS. THOMAS J. STRWART, 1864 B way, Erie and 5th sta., Jersey City. Call or telephone.—[Adv. MEN'S PATENT LEATHER SHOES, \$3.75; worth \$5 KENNEDY, 26 Cortlands st., upstairs. - [Advi.

"TAR" DERBYS, skeleton weight, \$1.90 to \$2.90. Kill Your Corns, Warts and Moles

MARRIED.

CONKLING-ROOD.-In New York, by Rev. C. E. Eaton, paster of Church of the Divine Paternity, Joseph Henry Congling to Jennie, eldest daughter of Elizabeth Stockton and the late Henry P Rood, of Philadelphia. KROME-HOWE .- On May 9, at Elizabeth, N. J., b

the Rev. John Teal, D. D., LAVINIA GAYLER HOW! to WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME.

DIED.

SARNWELL .- Long Branch, N. J., on Tuesday, May 8, 1888, Many, widow of the late Moses Barnwell, in the 71st year of her ago. Funeral services at the Church of Our Lady Star

of the Sea on Friday, May 11, at 9.30 A. M. Inter ment at Calvary. Train due in New York, foot of Liberty st., 12.55 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. BEECHER .- On May 10, of pneumonia, MARIA P.,

widow of William A. Beecher. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited t attend funeral services at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th st., on Saturday, at 2.30 P. M.

BILLINGS. - At Chiesgo, Monday, May 7, at midnight, PARMLY, oldest child of Frederick and Julia Bil-lings, aged 25 years and 3 months. Funeral at Woodstock, Vt., Saturday, May 12. SOARDMAN, -On Thursday, May 10, JULIA M. BOARD-

MAN, discriber of the late Daniel Boardman, in the 87th year of her age. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the First Presbyterian Church, corner of 5th ave, and 12th st., on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

ASHMAN.—On May 9, BLIRABETH, widow of the late Thomas Cashman, aged 77 years.
Funeral from her late residence, 18 Hubert st.,
Friday at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are

invited to attend.

OOX.-Thursday morning, May 10, REBECCA ANN COX, wife of Geo. A. Cox, in the Tist year of her age.
Funeral services at the residence of her daughter,
253 West 122d st., New York, Friday evening, at t o'clock. Interment in Philadelphia, DRUMMOND. -8. E. DRUMMOND, widow of John B.

Drummond, at High Bridge, Wednesday, A. M. Funeral Friday, 2 P. M. GLEASON.—On Wednesday. May 9, JANE FRANCIS GLEASON, sged 11 years and 9 months, beloved daughter of John and Ann Gleason.

Funeral from her late residence, 707 10th ave., at 1 IAVILAND. -Suddenly, on May 10, 1888, EDWARD, son of James W. and Ella Te bo Haviland, in the 6th rear of his age.

IOWE, -On Wednesday, 9th inst., ARRIE M., wife of samuel Howe.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services from her late residence. 987 Lexington ave. Friday, 10,30 A. M. Interment private.

IARTIN. -- At Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, May 9, CHARLES JACKSON MARTIN, of Orange, N. J. Notice of funeral hereafter. MONTGOMERY .- At Trenton, N. J., on Thursday DNIGOMERY.—At Frence, N. J., on Financial morning, Augustus R. Montoomer, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Trinity Church, Trenton, on Saturday, May 12, at 1 o'clock. Carriages will meet the 11 o'clock train from New York, Pennsylvania

NEWEIRK, in the Slat year of his age.
Funeral services from his late residence, No. 43
Durham ave., Jersey City Heights, Saturday, May
12, at 10'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are re-

tfully invited to attend without further notice. OWENS, -May 9, after a short illness, John Jwkna Funeral will take place from his late residence, 42: West 45th st., 2 P. M., Friday, the 11th. Belative and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

DUINN .- On May 10, FARRIE, youngest daughter of Lawrence H. Quinn.
Puneral Saturday, May 12, 1 P. M., from resi dence, 208 East 39th st.

SANDS. - Buddenly. May 7, in London, England, MARLON SANDS, son of Sarah A. and the late Abraham B. Sands, in the 47th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held in London on Friday,

CHILLY-COCHRANE, -On Thursday, May 10, ANNIE L. SCULLY, wife of George Cochrane.

Funeral from her late residence, 234 West 30th at.

SNOW .- At his residence, 2057 7th ave., on the 9th inst.. Rosent Hollowell Snow, a the Tlat year of his age. The remains will be taken to Philadelphia for inte-

ment.
Philadelphia and Boston papers please copy STANLEY.—On Thursday, May 10, Willi M., eldest see of William H. and Mary A. Stanley, aged 6 years and 4 months.

Funeral from parents' residence, 168 East 107th st.

on Friday, May 11, at 1 P. M. STRWART.—On Wednesday, May 9, at her late residence, 74 West 119th st., HARRIET, the beloves wife of William H. Stowart.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the u as it services from St. Andrew's Church, 127th & and 4th ave., on Friday, May 11, at 3 P. M. Interment at Greenwood. STRONG .- May 9. at Kingston, N. Y., SARAM M. willow of Robert Strong, aged 89 years. Funeral at Hudson on Saturday.

SWETT.—Thursday, May 10, 1888, MARTHA DALE, widow of the late John A. Swett, M. D., in the 72d year of her age.
Funeral services at All Souls' Church, corner 445

ave. and 20th st., on Friday, May 11, at 5 o'clock P M. Interment at Gloucester, Mass., Saturday, May 12. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent. WILEY.-On Wednesday, May 9, after a short illness Funeral from his late residence, 62 Bank st., Sat urday, May 12, at 2 P. M.

Brooktyn. CARTER. On Wednesday, May 9, 1888, after a linger ing diness. THOMAS CARTER, in the 50th year of his

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to at tend the funeral from his late residence, 181 Dyke-man st., South Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 13, at 2 P. M.

MAHNETW -After a short illness, ANNA M. MAHNEES beloved wife of Harry Mahnken, aged 25 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited t tend funeral, from 114 Conselves at., Brookiyn E. D., on Sunday, May 18, at 2 P. M.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

"BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA."
THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER.
For Internal and External Pains, Rheumassam, Pain in Stomach, Bowels of Sida, Colle, Duarthore, Colda, Sprains, Burns, Soaids, Cramps and Bruisse. 25c. a bottle.

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Next Week-Julis Anderson, Matines baturday. THALIA-To night, Possart, first time, NAPOLEON, Saturday, NAPOLEON, Monday, DR. KLAUS, Tuesday, Incompil to Fossart, DIE BLATHOUSEZEE, AMUSEMENTS.

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ACADEMY 25c., 50c. HANSOM CAB.

IRNRY LEE & GREAT CO. Matines to-morrow May 14. Frank Mayo's Revival Streets of New York. COOKING BY GAS. SATURDAY, May 12, and

BATURDAY, May 19, at 2.30 P. M., at the
LEXINGTON AVENUE OPERA-HOUSE,
188 to 155 East 58th st.
Complimentary tickets may be had of THE AMERICAN METER CO., No. 223 6th ave., between 18th and
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JAMES A. HERNE, Battardy IN . DA BT. Bat 2. DRIFTING APART. Sunday evening Dr. LAWRENCE will give the inside tests of the UISS DEBAR AND MARSH spiritual man-festations, illustrated by the original spirit pictures. CHAND OPERA-HOUSE.

TONY MATINEE TO-DAY. PASTOR'S. SAN FRANCISCO MIN-STREIS. Billy Birch, Frank Moran, Frank Dumont, 20 others. H. R. JACOBS'S THIRD AVENUE THEATRE

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Mat. Mon. Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. STANDARD THEATRE NEIL BURGES GENERAL ADMISSION, 50c.
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LAST MATINEE OF "VIM "SATURDAY AT \$2.
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Klaborate Production of "WIDOW BEDOT".
"NEIL BURENESS as THE WIDOW.
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Toe empont Irish actor, author
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Next week Queen of the Plains. POOLE'S THEATRE, 8th st., bet, 4th ave. 2 Pure Matiness The Great Drains, Reserved Mon., Wod., STORM-REATEN. See See Thur., Sat. STORM-REATEN. 20c. and 30c.

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